

California GARDEN

JULY-AUGUST 1996

Volume 87 No. 4

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HORTICULTURAL CALENDAR

THROUGH JULY 7

DEL MAR FAIR Flower & Garden Show. Via de la Valle west to Fairgrounds 9AM-10PM daily. Parking \$4. Admission fee.

JULY 6-7

THE HUNTINGTON Cactus & Succulent Show and Sale. 1151 Oxford Rd., San Marino. Sat. & Sun. 10:30AM-4:30PM. 818/405-2140 Gate donation.

JULY 14

SOUTH COAST BOTANIC GARDEN FOUNDATION Summer Floral Design. 26300 Crenshaw Blvd., Palos Verdes Peninsula. Lecture/Demonstration 2PM. Gate donation \$5.

JULY 18

INTERNATIONAL HERB ASSOCIATION Herb Education Day. Town & Country Hotel/Convention Center. Thurs. 10AM-6PM. Call 847/949-HERB for schedule & fees.

JULY 20-21

SAN DIEGO ARTISTIC PLANT & LANDSCAPE ASSOC. 4th Show. Casa del Prado, Balboa Pk. Sat. 1-4:30PM; Sun. 9AM-3PM. Free.

JULY 27-28

SAN DIEGO COUNTY ORCHID SOCIETY Mini Show. Casa del Prado, Balboa Pk. Sat. Noon-5PM; Sun. 9AM-4PM. Free.

AUGUST 3-4

SOUTH COAST BOTANIC GARDEN FOUNDATION Bromeliad Show & Sale. 26300 Crenshaw Blvd. Palos Verdes Peninsula. Sat. Noon-4:30; Sun. 10AM-4PM. 310/544-1948. \$5.

AUGUST 4

SAN DIEGO COUNTY DAHLIA SOCIETY 56th Show. Casa del Prado, Balboa Park. Sun. 1-4PM. Free.

AUGUST 10-11

SOUTH COAST BOTANIC GARDEN FOUNDATION Dahlia Show. 26300 Crenshaw Blvd., Palos Verdes Peninsula. Sat. Noon-4PM; Sun. 9AM-4PM. 310/544-1948. \$5.

AUGUST 17-18

SAN DIEGO FERN SOCIETY Plant Show. Casa del Prado, Balboa Park. Sat. 12:30-5PM; Sun. 10AM-5PM. Free.

AUGUST 24-25

UCI ARBORETUM Summer Bulb Sale. Campus Dr. & Jamboree Rd., Irvine. Sat. & Sun 10AM-3PM. 714/824-5833. \$1.

AUGUST 25

SOUTH COAST BOTANIC GARDEN

FOUNDATION Begonia Show & Sale. 26300 Crenshaw Blvd., Palos Verdes Peninsula. Sun. 9AM-4PM. 310/544-1948. \$5.

AUGUST 24-25

SAN DIEGO TURTLE & TORTOISE SOCIETY 22nd Show. Casa del Prado, Balboa Park. Sat. & Sun. 10AM-5PM.

AUGUST 31 - SEPT. 2

THE ARBORETUM OF LOS ANGELES Fern & Exotic Plant Show & Sale. 301 N. Baldwin Ave., Arcadia. Sat. thru Mon. 9AM-4:30PM. 818/441-3148. Admission \$5.

AUGUST 31

THE HUNTINGTON 13th Intl. Succulent Plants Symposium. 1151 Oxford Rd., San Marino. Sat. 8:30AM-5PM. 818/405-2160 \$65.

Weekly

SAN DIEGO JAPANESE FRIENDSHIP GARDEN Docent Tours. Balboa Park by Organ Pavilion. Tues., Fri., Sat., Sun. 10AM-4PM. Gate donation. Free 3rd. Tuesday.

Every Saturday

OFFSHOOT TOURS One-Hour Plant Walks in Balboa Park. 10AM. Botanical Lath House. Rain or less than 4 people cancels. 1st Sat. History Walk; 2nd Sat. Palm Walk; 3rd Sat. Tree Walk; 4th Sat. Desert Walk; 5th Sat. Tour del Dia.

SAN DIEGO WILD ANIMAL PARK Garden Tours. 1st Sat. Herb Garden Tour, 10AM. 2nd. Water-Wise Garden, 10AM. 3rd. Bonsai House, 11:30AM. 4th Epiphyllum Garden, 10AM. 738-5046. Free with Gate Admission.

Every Wednesday

BALBOA PARK INTERPRETIVE WALKS Ranger guided tours of Botanical History of Park. Meet Balboa Park Visitor Center, Plaza de Panama. 10AM. Call 619/235-1121. Free.

Monthly - AUGUST 12 (next meeting)

SAN DIEGO HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY Speaker. Satellite Wagering Facility, Del Mar Racetrack. Mon. 6:30-9PM. Call 630-7307.

<http://www.uniontrib.com>

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JULY-AUGUST 1996

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COVER and other fuchsia illustrations by Alfred D. Hottes (1892-1955). Among his myriad activities was editing *Better Homes and Gardens* for many years and editing *California Garden* for part of the 1940s and 1950s.

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Gleanings . . .

JACARANDA PURPLE . . .

Everything must have been just-right for *Jacaranda mimosifolia* this year. All during May and into June this spectacular display of violet-blue blooming street and park trees has had everyone asking what they are. Usually this deciduous native of Brazil has a very sparse bloom. This makes most people ignore it and think it's a rather wispy foliated tree that is bare a great deal of the year. (We usually expect our street trees to be evergreen.) Jacarandas are native to the American tropics and the West Indies. There are a number of species, deciduous and evergreen. The trees range in height from twenty to forty feet and naturally have a nicely rounded shape. They can be easily grown from seeds or cuttings.

YELLOW CLIVIA . . .

Clivia, that pretty plant with long, strap-like leaves and large, brilliant, bell-shaped salmon to orange flowers also comes in yellow. There are several of the yellow flowered plants in the Lath House (Botanical Building) in Balboa Park. The clivia we see all over San Diego is an attractive plant that will start blooming in February and March and, depending upon the location, can bloom on through the summer. It does best with an eastern or filtered southern exposure and is often used under trees. The soil can dry out between heavy waterings without the plants dying. It does very well with little care and maintenance and is a popular plant for narrow planting beds of patios.

Clivia will grow in pots indoors, but tends to be temperamental there. After the flowers die, the potted plant should be moved to a cool place. During the fall and winter it should not be fed and barely watered. In March it can be brought into a sunny location and then regularly fed and watered through the blooming season.

Many flower arrangers save the stalks after the flowers die. They dry best if cut and hung upside-down. If spray painted gold, the stalks used as flowers make a stunning winter holiday arrangement.

STRETCH BEFORE GARDENING . . .

Exercise gurus are telling us that we should precede a session in the garden the same way we do any physical workout or activity — by stretching. Before you tackle the garden chores, slow and easy stretching exercises are recommended. The following are basic ones that anyone can do. (Remember to consult your doctor before you start any exercise program.)

First, slowly bend from the waist and try to touch your toes. Next move your feet apart and reach for the left

foot and then the right. Then pick up your rake (or broom) by the handle and holding it above your head with both hands, gently twist and bend from the waist and try to touch your left foot, straighten up and then try to reach your right foot. Next stand your rake or broom up holding it first on the right, bend your left elbow, put your left hand on your waist and gently bend to the right, repeat on the left. Do each of these movements several times — but don't force anything.

You probably get some twinges (sore muscles) from gardening activity particularly if you aren't a daily gardener. But the experts say you'll be less likely to have problems if you give yourself a stretch first to warm up those muscles.

THEME GARDEN . . .

A fun way to select the vegetables you grow in your garden is to give it a theme. For example it could be a Chile garden. Not only would you plant hot peppers, onions, garlic, oregano, but beans and corn, too. A pizza or spaghetti garden would have tomatoes, onions, green peppers, oregano, and other herbs and vegetables you may use in your from-scratch sauce like celery or even carrots.

Think what an exciting conversation it could make as you casually say, "Oh, yes, I grow a pizza garden."

SDFA IS 89 . . .

San Diego Floral Association was founded in 1907 at the request of the Chamber of Commerce and with the support of the City. The whole purpose was to teach the residents how and what to grow in this semi-desert. No city government can beautify a city — only the efforts of individuals can accomplish this. SDFA gave free seeds, plants, and cuttings to anyone who would come and get them. When it became obvious that some type of printed information on growing in this area was needed, *California Garden* magazine was started in 1907. The founder, A.D. Robinson, was a world-known gardener and was a member of the Royal Horticulture Society. He used their magazine *The Garden* as the model for ours. Yes, we are the oldest horticulture magazine in the US in continuous publication. Never a year has been missed since 1909. There were other horticulture magazines printed prior to this — but none have been in continuous publication for as many years. *California Garden* is still done by volunteers, too. Our expert gardeners, the editors, the writers, the computer processors are all volunteers who want to help make the San Diego area more beautiful.

REMEMBERING THE FAIR AND THOSE FUCHSIAS

by WILLIAM H. SELBY

THOSE WERE THE DAYS when going to the Del Mar Fair was a family event. The kids showed their prize calf, rabbit, chicken, or lamb. Mother and sister proudly displayed their canned fruits, jams, and jellies, their pies, cakes, and home baked breads. But to some of us the fair started gloriously as we went through the main gate, and veered left to the first building with eyes and nose attuned to the unbelievable sights and smells of the flowers, fruits, and vegetables on display. This was our reason for going to the fair.

First, there were displays of roses, violets, dahlias, cacti, and orchids. Then were the displays of cut flowers such as iris, dahlias, and dried flowers. Then, there were the FUCHSIAS in hanging baskets, containers of all shapes and sizes, and (let's not forget) those fuchsia trees.

There were fuchsias entered by Annabelle and Bud (Shorty) Stubbs, Bill Barnes, or Orvie and Aloha Hicks, along with Loren and Myrtle Paulson, and Cliff Ebeling, to name but a few. These were the growers and hybridizers who are credited with many of the over eight thousand varieties we know today. There were many, known the world around, 'Pink Marshmallow', 'Texas Longhorn', 'Display', 'Bonanza', and 'Swingtime'.

Fuchsias range from the smallest such as 'Isis' and *F. procumbens*, which is about 1/4 inch across, to 'Texas Longhorn', which spans over six inches. There are singles, doubles, and semi-doubles. Fuchsias are classed as upright, hanging, or semi-hanging. (But, however you class them, someone will disagree.) They can be grown in pots, baskets, and redwood containers of all sizes. Under the right conditions they flourish in the ground.

Fuchsias can be grown in any way you want. This was proven by Annabelle Stubbs several years ago when she grew her 'Pink Marshmallow' as a tree. This is like doing the India snake trick with a wet noodle. It requires starting with a cutting, tying it to a stake until it reaches the right height, and then using what is known as a fuchsia hat (designed by Annabelle) to train it for several weeks until you have an upright plant grown from a very lax hanging fuchsia. Believe you me, it takes patience and time, but it can be done.

No one who was at The Fair ten, fifteen, or twenty years ago will ever forget the beauty of the floral displays, especially the fuchsias. Annabelle and Bud were renowned for their displays before they sold their business. The owners who took over from them did an outstanding job with their displays, but the displays seemed to lack that touch of beauty I had known in the past. None have captured the imagination, the awe-inspiring beauty of a



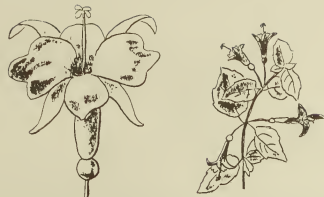
fuchsia scene designed and planted by the Stubbs. To me, every year the fuchsia displays are the centerfold of the fair, and without fuchsias it would be just another show. It isn't all the fault of the growers. They try, they do their best, but the powers that be, along with the Fair Association, have put so many restrictions on what they can do, it is very hard to put on a block-busting show.

How many of you remember when you could enter your individual plant or plants and win a first, second, or third place ribbon in classes like hanging basket, upright, bush, or tree. Those were the good old days.

Gone are the days when a day at the fair meant a bag of popcorn and a soda; a celebration at the end of the school year, something to look forward to. You were at the gate as soon as it opened. You and your spouse headed for the barns to view the prize-winning livestock while the kids clutched their bankroll of 50 cents or, in a good year, a whole dollar, and headed for the midway. No thought of muggers or shootings — this was a time for fun and games. Then, watching the clock tower, at noon everyone met at the appointed spot for a feed from the lunch basket. Fried chicken, tater salad, slices of homegrown tomatoes, and lettuce fresh from the garden washed down with lemonade, and for dessert a big slice of apple pie or maybe watermelon. After lunch, Mom and I headed for the flower show to sit, rest, and view the marvels of Mother Nature.

But, as with everything enjoyable, your day at the fair did come to an end. It was back to the parking lot, look for the car, and reluctantly head for home to treat those scrapes and bruises, long forgotten in the excitement of the day. You realized that the sun was hotter than you thought, evidenced by those red shoulders and faces. After a quick bath and application of ointment, it was off to bed to dream about our one day in the year at the "Don Diego" Fair. THOSE WERE THE DAYS!!!

William H. Selby is a past president and life member of the San Diego Fuchsia and Shade Plant Society.



THE CARE OF FUCHSIAS IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

by WILLIAM H. SELBY

AS THE WEATHER WARMS, the growth of the fuchsia is at its best. With some, it is a sudden burst of growth from the semi-dormant period of winter; with others, it is more slow and secretive. Location, variety, and type have much to do with this. Inland, with the warmer days, this change can be even more rapid. This is normal, as it is with other flowering plants.

With this warming trend, other changes will be noted. The most obvious will be the discoloration of some leaves. As fuchsias are very fast growing, leaves will begin to turn yellow, especially inside the plant. These, with spent blossoms, drop to the ground. This is a normal process. They have fulfilled their destiny and are replaced with new growth and leaves. However, if this leaf-drop is extreme, there could be other reasons.

Overwatering and/or poor drainage could be the cause, or the reverse, the plant has dried out to the wilting stage. With the latter, much of the foliage will not survive, but if watered in time, new leaves will grow in a few weeks.

CONTROLLING PESTS

Another possibility is an infestation of insects. Red spider mites, thrips, or even whitefly can cause bud and leaf drop. If this happens, immediate action is required. Insecticides should be used for control according to the manufacturers' directions.

Caterpillars, such as inchworms (loopers), tomato hornworms, and other chewing insects often make their sudden appearance. They are found only after they have done considerable damage, and in a very short period. Due to their color, which is similar to stems and foliage, they are very hard to see. Many materials are on the market to combat these pests. It is not always practical to use them as you may end in eliminating more useful insects, such as bees and ladybugs, than you do harmful ones.

An insecticide containing carbaryl is a good example: it does little to eliminate the chewing insects, but is sure death to the bees and hummingbirds. I have had good luck with a spray containing 23.4% dimethoate [Cygon, DeFend] applied as a spray or as a drench. Used at half-strength before the infestation occurs and at biweekly intervals, chewing insects will be eliminated or drastically reduced. Otherwise, it is recommended that poisonous materials are used only when and where conditions require them. Fortunately, the common pests of Southern California, slugs and snails, do not seem to care for fuchsias.

PRUNING

An often asked question is, does one prune or pinch fuchsias after they have started to bloom? Most emphatically yes, but each type and variety is treated differently. The rapid growth made since spring may have resulted in long branches reaching out indiscriminately, leaving the plant misshapen and out of balance. Cut these back as far as required to obtain the desired shape. Others should be pinched as required to keep the shape and to stimulate new growth and more blooms. It is a good idea to carry a pair of pruning shears when in the garden. In this way, one can pinch and trim a little at a time.

FERTILIZING

I am a firm believer in a good, balanced fertilizer, one that has the numbers 10-8-10, 20-20-20, etc., and contains trace elements. One should fertilize at one-quarter to one-half the manufacturer's recommendation, but often, every week to ten days. Plants like to eat the same as you do.

CLEANUP

Two of the most important and most often neglected tasks are sanitation and cleanup, or whatever names you want to apply. As one pinches and prunes, waters, fertilizes, or just enjoys the plants — pots and containers should be cleaned. Pick out spent blossoms, fallen leaves, broken twigs, seed pods (berries), and other foreign matter that has collected. Discard these in a trash container, never on the ground. These are ideal hiding places for mold, fungus, and insects to live and propagate. It is also a good idea to carry a small, stiff brush and whisk away the salt deposits and dirt that collect on the containers.

All this is excellent advice, easy to relate, but when it comes to doing it in the lath house, garden, or patio, we all like to procrastinate, leaving it until later, when it may be too late. The damage will have been done.

There is no substitute for sanitation, but the job can be easier if one cleans while working. Washing pots, work benches, and even hands in a solution of one part sodium hypochlorite (laundry bleach) to ten parts water, prior to making cuttings, is extremely helpful in preventing damping off and root rot. An occasional spraying of any good fungicide will almost eliminate airborne fungi, algae, slime, and some mildew and rust.

WATER

Fuchsias are semi-tropical, shade-loving plants. They do not like hot, dry weather, and only a few will tolerate
continued on page 119

BEWARE THE FUCHSIA MITE

by KATHY GILBERD

FUCHSIA MITE (PROPERLY CALLED fuchsia gall mite) has become a very serious problem for fuchsia growers in the United States over the last decade. The microscopic pest has destroyed many fuchsia gardens, especially in the San Francisco area, and has become a serious problem in San Diego.

Fuchsia mite infestations are distinctive — they look like something out of a science fiction movie. Leaves, stems and blossoms become distorted and fleshy, and take on a pinkish or red mottled color. In the beginning, the disfigurement of leaves may look like the curl caused by aphids, but gnarled and distorted growth means fuchsia mite.

Fuchsia mite is incredibly contagious. It is spread by the wind, by insects and birds, and by our hands, clothing, and garden tools. If an infected plant remains among other fuchsias, mite will spread rapidly. This means that infected plants must be dealt with right away, but it also means that a little prevention can be very important.

By way of prevention, be sure that you examine new plants and starts carefully, particularly if they come from nurseries that are not experienced in fuchsia care. Even healthy-looking plants should be isolated from your collection for a while, to make sure no mite is present.

Once you find an infested plant, isolate it from your other fuchsias. You should prune off any affected leaves and stems, and destroy the rubbish. Be prepared to prune again. Some gardeners have eliminated mite by pruning alone over a fairly long period, but most rely on chemical treatment.

Some members of the San Diego Fuchsia and Shade Plant Society use Cooke's Garden Spray, whose principal ingredient is Thiodan. The spray is applied after cutting out all infected growth, and periodically thereafter. Barney Gonsalves, a Society member and one of San Diego's leading fuchsia growers, recommends a ten-day regimen of Cooke's and Volck Oil:

- Day 1 — spray with Volck Oil
- Day 2 — spray with Cooke's
- Day 4 — spray with Volck Oil
- Day 6 — spray with Cooke's
- Day 10 — spray with Volck Oil

He follows this with a periodic maintenance spraying of Volck Oil. Fausto Palafox, of Mission Hills Nursery, suggests that gardeners following this regimen during hot weather may want to substitute a paraffin-based oil, such as Sun Spray's Ultra Fine, for Volck, which is petroleum-based and can damage plants.

Several other pesticides have also been used against

fuchsia mite. Ortho's Isotox IV, containing the miticide Vendex, is labelled for fuchsia mite, as is liquid Orthene Insect and Disease Control formula. (The aerosol spray called Orthene contains different ingredients and is not effective against fuchsia mite.) Pentac, a miticide, and Mavrik are quite effective. When choosing a pesticide, be sure to check the list of insects on the label. Insecticides that mention "mite" but not "fuchsia mite", are unlikely to have any effect.

Sevin is one of the most commonly used pesticides, and has been used with some effectiveness. If you use Sevin, consider following it with sprayings of Kelthane; Sevin destroys the critters that keep spider mite in check, and repeated Sevin spraying may encourage spider mite infestation. Bear in mind that spraying once is not sufficient; all these pesticides must be used repeatedly to eliminate fuchsia mite.

For those of us who try to avoid or reduce chemical use in our gardens, fuchsia mite is a real challenge. Researchers have been looking for beneficial insect controls, so far without much success. Barney Gonsalves is currently testing one or two less toxic sprays. As noted above, vigorous surveillance and pruning is sometimes effective by itself. The current edition of *Sunset Western Garden Book* suggests planting some of the more mite-resistant fuchsias, including 'Carnival', 'Mrs. Victor Reiter', 'Trumpeter' and many of the species fuchsias.

Given fuchsia mite's ability to spread, it's not enough to take care of our own gardens. We should be sure to mention the problem to friends who raise fuchsias. When we see an infected plant in someone else's garden, they deserve a warning. After all, the pest is somewhat new, and even an experienced gardener may not recognize it or know how to treat it. And nurseries and public gardens should be warned if they have an unnoticed infected plant. If we take these precautions, we can make sure that the devastation of San Francisco gardens is not repeated here. □

Kathy Gilberd is a legal worker focusing on military administrative law, and a member of the San Diego Fuchsia and Shade Plant Society. She is a proponent of organic gardening.

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GROWING DAHLIAS

by CHARLES H. SPLINTER

IF YOU PLAN TO GROW dahlias, one of the first things you should do is prepare the soil in which you will plant the tubers. Dahlias need a good loose soil with plenty of humus. You can accomplish this by spading in planter mix or manure. In other words, prepare the soil the same as you would for any kind of flower. Do this early enough in the year (January in Southern California) so the soil can be turned several times before planting. Dahlias need a location that has at least six to seven hours of sun.

The best time to plant dahlias in Southern California is April through the middle of May when the soil has warmed up. Plants grown from tubers will bloom in an average of 90 to 120 days after planting. The large varieties will take the longest. After the first bloom, each plant will continue to produce flowers until late fall if given proper care.

Dahlias should be planted at least 30 inches apart. When planting dahlias, place a stake (at least 4 to 6 feet long) for each plant. Then dig a hole about 6 inches deep and place your root (tuber) with the eye up about 4 inches from the stake. When digging the hole you can put in a tablespoon each of bone meal and blood meal and mix it up in the hole before putting in the root. Cover it with about 2 inches of dirt and dampen the soil. After a sprout appears and the soil looks dry, dampen it again. Do not over-water as the roots will rot if kept too wet. After sprouts grow up 6 or 8 inches, fill the hole gradually to ground level. After the plant gets 18 to 20 inches tall you can tie it to the stake so it won't blow over. Keep tying the plant as it grows. I add a second stake, which gives much better support.

Ordinary garden care will be sufficient. Water deeply once a week if your soil is on the sandy side, for heavy soil water lighter. This means you need to know how your soil holds moisture. Dahlias don't like wet feet and will rot if kept on the wet side.

When fertilizing, avoid plant food with a high nitrogen content. Use the kind to promote bloom, either dry or liquid. I use 4-10-10 or 6-20-20 with trace elements. Too much nitrogen will make bushy green plant but few flowers. Feed regularly every two to four weeks.

Dahlias are topped to get larger blooms. This restricts the number of canes. Their sizes are: A-large over 8", B-medium 6" to 8", BB-4" to 6", Ball over 3½", Miniature-

less than 4", Miniature Ball-2" to 3½", Pompon-less than 2", and Mignon or Dwarf-2" and under. For the large varieties the center of the plant is pinched out after the plant has two sets of leaves. The medium-size varieties are pinched out with four sets of leaves, the smaller sizes at five and six sets of leaves. On the pompon the plant is permitted to grow until the buds form — then the top bud is pinched out.

Pests like dahlias, too, and you need to consider spraying for aphids, thrip, leaf miner and red spider. You can use the same sprays that you use for roses. Dahlias also get powdery mildew. This can be controlled with sulfur dust. A lady's stocking or the leg of pantyhose works very well to hold and spread the dust on the lower part of the plant and the ground. (The dust will stick better if it is done in early morning or late evening when some dampness is present.) You can use the same sprays used for roses. Snails and slugs love dahlias. Use bait as soon as the sprouts appear.

Dahlias can be grown from seed and will bloom and make roots the first year. Planting seeds means you have no idea what type or color you are going to get.

In December the stalk should be gently lifted from the soil and the stem cut to 1". The clump with the soil attached should be stored upside down in a cool place until spring when the eyes or shoots appear. The clumps can be stored in boxes or in a pile covered with newspapers. In early March the clumps should be gently washed off and divided and planted. Each section must have an eye, which is found near the stem.

Dahlia roots can be obtained from most nurseries, seed and garden catalogs, and dahlia specialists. The San Diego Dahlia Society has a root auction at their March and April Meetings. "A guide to Growing and Caring for Dahlias" put out by the American Dahlia Society is available for a small fee. To learn more about dahlias, join the Dahlia Society and attend their meetings the fourth Tuesday of every month (except July and December) at 7:30 PM in Room 101, Casa del Prado in Balboa Park. Their 1996 annual show will be held on August 3rd and 4th at Casa del Prado. □

Charles Splinter is a prize-winning local dahlia grower and hybridizer.

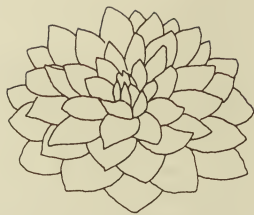
DAHLIA FORMS

FORMAL DECORATIVE
INFORMAL DECORATIVE
SEMI-CACTUS
STRAIGHT CACTUS
INCURVED CACTUS
FIMBRIATED
BALL
MINIATURE BALL
POMPON
WATERLILY
PEONY
ANEMONE
COLLALETTE
SINGLE
MIGNON
ORCHID
NOVELTY



DAHLIA POTPOURRI

by BARBARA S. JONES

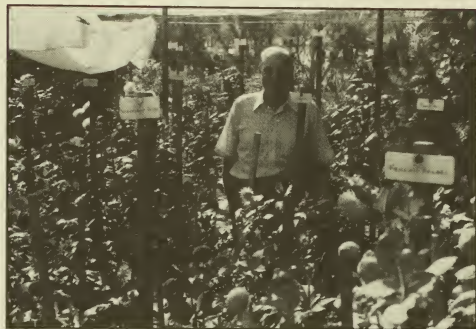


collarette dahlia

single-flowered dahlia

waterlily dahlia

DAHLIAS ARE THE FLOWER of Mexico. The plant has been there forever and the flower is widely painted on furniture and trays and embroidered on fiesta costumes. The Mexicans say the colors range from the rich, warm tones of dawn to the soft and mature tints of sunset. One often sees the flower painted a light blue color, but that is poetic license as experts say it is impossible to breed a blue dahlia.



Charles Splinter in Dahlia Garden

Dahlias are native to Mexico and Central America. They are usually found in the mountains at over 4800 feet. As it is cooler at high altitudes, these plants grow very well in temperate climates. Most of the dahlias grown today are hybrid species of the native ones. At the present time, the flower size varies from 1.5 inches to 15 inches in diameter. The plants range in size from 15 inches to over 6 feet.

We know the Aztecs grew the plants for food for animals and for medicine. A 1582 Aztec herbal indicates that the red flowered dahlia is used for urinary problems. Its Aztec name is *cocoxochdl*. It is known that the first Spanish colonists grew the plants in their gardens and probably sent seed and roots home to Spain. The first seeds of record were sent in the 1780s by Vicenza Cervantes, the Director of the Mexico City Botanic Garden, to Abbé Cavanilles, Director of the

Madrid Botanic Garden. He gave the seeds to Andreas Dahl, a noted Swedish Botanist, who was the first non-Spaniard to grow seeds successfully. The Abbé named this genus *Dahlia* after him in 1791. By the late 1700s, dahlias were being grown in Germany, France, and Russia where they were called *Giorgine*. By 1825 there were about 450 varieties known and they were being grown in England

and the US too. By then the hybridizers were busy and size was a popular goal. Dinner size blooms were not uncommon, but the public felt this was too large to be artistic. Now hybridizers attempt to breed interesting shapes and exotic colors.



Jerry Lohmann with waterlily-type dahlia 'Figurine'

Dahlias need space to grow. Note Charles Splinter standing in his bed of dahlias. If space is limited there are many smaller varieties one can grow. A good start is to purchase small blooming plants in pony packs and set them out into the garden. Aficionados join the Dahlia Societies all over the world. The plant is easy to hybridize (produce new varieties) and so it is fun to develop one and name it. Currently, over twenty thousand varieties are registered. □

Betty Newton photographs.

Barbara Jones majored in Botany at SDSU and has gardened in San Diego for over 50 years.

LOTS OF POTS

by ROBERT HORWITZ

WHEN I FIRST STARTED to garden and bought plants in the nursery, the plants were growing in tin cans probably obtained from restaurants and other institutions that used many large cans of food. I suspect that the terminology of the size of plant you bought was based on the size of this old tin can container, i.e., a one-gallon or a five-gallon size. The planter would punch drainage holes in the bottom of the can and plant his plants in them for sale. One could determine the age of the plant in this container easily as the can would rust away in only a year or two. Removing the plant required cutting along the side of the can with a special tool, hoping that you did not destroy too many roots, then lifting the plant gently from the can remains without cutting your fingers. Nowadays, the plastic industry has solved that problem for the nurseryman and the gardener by making a myriad of pot sizes from an inch across the top to over a foot. The pots are tapered so that with a little judicious tapping, the plant root ball will slide out fairly easily, precluding root damage.

Besides plastic pots, which have been designed to look like things they are not, there are terra cotta or clay pots, which have been standard planting containers for a long, long time. Almost invariably, the clay pot comes in that orangey color that we take for granted today, and that the plastic makers try to emulate, both in shape and color. Then, we have those ugly greenish one gallon containers that also come in black and are available in five gallon sizes, too. Some inventive people have produced containers made of foam plastic in round and square shapes with a comfortable taper for easy plant removal. They are really not too bad if you can get used to the unnatural colors that they fade to. They can be painted, however, to make them more attractive.

The clay pots are made, for the most part, in this country, Mexico, and Italy. In my opinion, the Italian ones are the most artistic both in shape and decoration, and they have been well fired to last a long time. The Mexican pots are attractive, but they will deteriorate much more quickly than either the American or Italian pots. Still, they are the least expensive, so you pay your money and takes your choice.

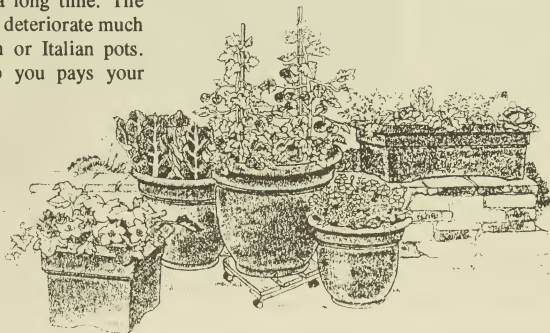
Other kinds of pots that are long lasting and attractive are the glazed pots. The artisans can really use their imagination here, forming all sorts of interesting shapes, sizes, colors, and textures. For featuring a plant both for color and shape, a glazed pot is ideal. It can bring out the artist in you! In some gardens, funky containers are just the thing. I have seen plants growing in earthenware kitchen bowls, old bathtubs and sinks, sauerkraut containers, wooden barrel halves, old lard rendering vats made of cast iron, and even teapots.

It is interesting to see how roots grow in different kinds of pot material. I have found that the roots will stay to the outer edge of porous clay pots, while they will penetrate all the soil medium in a plastic or a glazed pot. This is probably because the water wicks away from the soil in the clay pot, causing the roots to follow the water movement. The kind of soil to use depends on the kind of plant you are growing. One thing, though, is to make sure that the soil is well draining, but will hold moisture as well. The porous clay pots dry out faster than the plastic or glazed pots, so water savers may want to keep this in mind.

I have found, too, that plastic pots that have color pigment added to them to make them more attractive do not last as long in a sunny environment as the plain black or earthen-colored ones. The ultra-violet rays from the sun will cause the plastic to disintegrate by becoming brittle. Take this into account if you plan to have a plant stay in the pot for a long time. Nothing can be more discouraging than to lift an old white or light green plastic pot up by its rim and have it break up in your hand. □

Robert Horwitz is a retired aerospace engineer, and is a regular contributor to local publications. He grows the plants he describes in Point Loma.

Illustration courtesy of Shepherd's Garden Seeds, see page 124.



MONARCHS AND MILKWEED, THE DYNAMIC DUO®

by PAT PAWLOWSKI



IN SOME SAN DIEGO GARDENS, a key element may be missing — call it vibrancy, call it movement, call it animation. Even though they may be beautifully tended and bursting with bloom, our yards may become a bit sedate, and a tad too predictable.

Why not put a little extra life into your garden?

If you've never seen a monarch butterfly (*Danaus plexippus*) gliding through your yard, you've really missed something. The wings are brilliant orange with black, and they look like small flying stained-glass windows. It's thrilling to look out and see one of these beauties perching on a flower, guzzling nectar.

Since the monarch population west of the Rockies migrates to the Pacific coast each fall, we may see them fly through our gardens anywhere from early fall through early winter. Then, in the spring, monarchs may again pass through our yards as they make their way to their "summer places" throughout the western states.

We can coax these travelers to linger in our gardens by planting their larval-food plant, *Asclepias*, commonly known as milkweed, together with various other nectar-bearing plants. In fact, many of the plants we already have in our gardens may contain the nectar that adult monarchs need in order to survive.

For those unfamiliar with the butterfly lifestyle, here is how it goes: butterfly egg, caterpillar, chrysalis, and adult butterfly. If the adult butterfly is female, she will lay eggs (after making whoopee with a male, of course), and then the cycle starts all over again.

In order for her eggs to survive, the female monarch must find a milkweed plant on which to lay the eggs. (That's why the thoughtful butterfly gardener will put in a patch of milkweed; the more the better — a 5' by 5' area, for example, would be more likely to attract monarchs than just one little plant.) When the egg hatches into a caterpillar, it snacks on the milkweed leaves until it grows into a handsome specimen with yellow, black and white stripes, and clever little antenna-like appendages.

Then it attaches itself to a sturdy horizontal surface where it turns into a chrysalis (in itself a thing of remarkable beauty). About ten days later, it emerges as a monarch butterfly.

It then begins its search for nectar, and a mate. Unlike the monarch caterpillar, whose diet is limited exclusively to milkweed leaves, the adult monarch is able to sustain itself by sipping nectar from a great variety of plants, such as *Aster frikartii*; *Chrysanthemum* species; *Coreopsis*; *Cosmos*; *Lantana*; *Limonium perezii* (statice); *Scabiosa* (pincushion flower); and *Zinnia*. Favorite shrubs include *Buddleia* (butterfly bush); *Escallonia* 'Fradesii'; *Ceanothus* (wild lilac); *Pittosporum*; *Pyracantha*; and *Raphiolepis indica* (Indian hawthorne). You might like to include some of these in your garden.

And we can't forget milkweed, the flowers of which contain nectar utilized not only by monarchs but also by many other local butterfly species. Even if one did not care about butterflies (a thought that the animated gardener finds unthinkable), milkweed is a desirable plant to include in the garden. It is attractive, easy to grow, and many species make excellent cut flowers.

Historically, *Asclepias* (named for the Greek god of medicine, Aesculapius, who, it was said, was able to restore life to the dead) was used extensively by local Indians. They ate the blossoms of *A. fascicularis* raw.

(Don't try this at home!) The young leaves and stems of *A. speciosa* were used as greens. The sap from four different kinds of milkweeds, mixed with salmon fat or deer grease, was used as chewing gum (recipe available upon request). Milkweed was also used as a healing agent for cuts, and was said to cure ringworm. The roots were utilized in making tea.

Some of the most well-known species of milkweed include:

A. californica (California milkweed). Native. Found on dry slopes, foothills. Broad whitish leaves and purple flowers in May, June. Needs excellent drainage, full sun, dry summers. Best inland.

A. curassavica (bloodflower



Milkweed does not sound like a plant one would want in their garden, but some of them are beautiful. Above is *Asclepias syriaca*, common milkweed.

milkweed). Tropical plant with bright red and yellow flowers. Sun, ample water.

A. fascicularis (narrow-leaf milkweed). Slender, bright green leaves. Sun.

A. incarnata (swamp milkweed). Bright pink flowers.

A. speciosa (showy milkweed). Broad pale green leaves, large purplish flowers through summer. Spreads easily.

A. syriaca (common milkweed). Pinkish-white flowers. Sun.

A. tuberosa (butterfly weed, orange milkweed). Orange flowers through summer. Good cut flower.

All the milkweeds need sun and good drainage.

Speaking of sun: A garden hospitable to monarchs and other species of butterfly is sunny, sheltered from wind, and — most important — pesticide-free. Though milkweed is somewhat susceptible to aphids, the little thugs can be blasted off with a hose. An even better strategy is to let them be; chances are that natural predators such as lacewings, ladybugs, flies, and midges will do the dirty work for you.

Gardeners wishing to purchase milkweed may find it a tough row to hoe. Milkweed is not the most well known of plants. Local nurseries such as Buena Creek Gardens and Perennial Adventure, which specialize in rare and unusual plants, usually carry milkweed. It is best to phone ahead.

However, the best source for milkweed plants and information is **The Monarch Program**, an organization dedicated to the study and conservation of the monarch butterfly. The Monarch Program was established in October 1990 as an educational public benefit organization in conjunction with **California Monarch Studies, Inc.**, which is a nonprofit organization.

The Monarch Program operates California's premier (and only) monarch butterfly house, the **Butterfly Vivarium**, in Encinitas. It is the only "monarch laboratory" in the country where the life cycle of monarchs may be seen year round. The 1,200-square-foot Vivarium is stocked with larval-food plants and nectar-rich flowers. Gliding and

soaring among the plantings are monarchs and other butterfly species such as mourning cloaks, sulphurs, swallowtails, and red admirals.

Membership in the Monarch Program costs \$25.00 yearly. All members receive a monthly twelve-page newsletter that provides information about monarch butterflies and other Lepidoptera, butterfly gardening, activities and field trips. Additional program activities include an annual insect show, an open house in the autumn, butterfly nature walks, field research, tours to central Mexico (where the eastern population of monarchs overwinters), and monarch tagging parties.

For information about milkweed and/or The Monarch Program, interested persons may call 619/944-7113, or 800/606-6627, or fax 619/436-1159.

In closing, we must remember this: Butterflies are perhaps our most beautiful pollinators. Without the transfer of pollen, plants could not reproduce themselves; therefore, in time, plants would become extinct and so would we. So it's really in everyone's best interest to consider creatures besides ourselves when planting a garden.

And, after all, an animated garden is much more fun.

Text copyright 1995 by Pat Pawlowski, who is a writer and wildlife garden designer.
see page 124



Monarch butterfly perched on a sprig of *Asclepias incarnata*, swamp milkweed. Photograph by Ann Swengel.

WICK WATERING®

by RON SISSONS

LATE IN MY GARDENING career, I am somewhat reluctant to accept with good grace all the new-fangled aids to pot watering — from wicks, capillary benches, and “open” compost. Where were they when I really needed them.

Around the mid-seventies, I became intrigued by wicks as a permanent feature for watering. Commercial enterprises showed interest, too. I bought a planter for the top of our toilet tank which was watered by wicks from the tank. The African violets were doing fine, until the wicks rotted off. I bought a child’s jumping rope made of nylon cord and made two wicks of the non-rotting nylon (and wondered why the manufacturer hadn’t thought of it). I have been growing African violets watered by a wick from our toilet tank ever since. I sent a note to the catalog supplier suggesting that he change the planter wicks to non-rotting synthetic cord. He pulled the planter off the market!

I noted that the Gardener’s Supply Company in 1983 introduced the APS (Accelerated Propagation System), which is a complete, self-watering growing arrangement that makes seed starting easy. The secret is a capillary matting under the planting tray that draws from a two-quart reservoir. I tried one out, and decided it would be a boon to gardeners.

In the meantime, I had my wick-system for tomatoes growing in five-gallon plastic containers working for me. Here’s how it operated. The tomatoes were potted in an open compost (shredded newspaper) and were watered from the top, using a hose and water wand. I had a wick (of non-rotting synthetic rope) protruding from opposite drainage holes in the pot’s base with approximately six inches showing and lying there in the large plastic saucer under the pot. (Plastic saucers may be bought, in all sizes, usually in the garden section at the local supermarket.)

I watered from the top because I dry feed with fertilizer — about a couple of heaped teaspoonsful every week or ten days. On that day I water normally, then carefully scatter the fertilizer, keeping it off the plant. Having an “open” compost, I apply water every day until I see it coming out of the drainage holes — and then on to the next pot. This water generally doesn’t fill the saucer to overflowing. The wicks feed it back to the plant — on demand.

This brings up the question of mosquitos breeding in stagnant water, such as saucers. (I live in Southern California and my tomatoes are grown outside.) The water is never in the saucers long enough to attract the errant mosquito.

I have various ornamental plants in pots operating

under the system outlined for tomatoes. You could apply a liquid feed with equal success.

Funny, how we are bogged down by tradition, doing things in a totally impractical way, just because that was the way our forefathers did them! Well, I have been experimenting with a potting mix, but find it spongy and coarse, much too rough to sow seed in. But I tried it. The seeds were not small like begonias, but tomatoes, radishes, turnips, lettuce, and the like. I have seen seeds coming up through cracks in the paving, and witnessed them pushing up through asphalt. The germinating factor is a strong insidious force as long as the one source, water, doesn’t dry up. The seeds come up through my coarse potting mix, without fail. □

From Down to Earth, copyright 1995 by Ron Sissons. See page 124.

DUKE’S GARDENER REALIZES LIFE IS NOT ALWAYS A BED OF ROSES

by CAROLINE SAUNDERS

As a child I remember being shown, in the corner of an overgrown churchyard, a flaking, ivy-covered gravestone on which could still be traced the epitaph: *John William Sissons. Aged 84 years. Served under four Dukes of Newcastle.* I was not sure if he was my great grandfather or my great-great grandfather. There my ancestor was, with the sum total of his distinction carved on his headstone. A loyal servant to four dukes and regarded with as much esteem as they gave an oaken gatepost also serving its purpose. (*Far from the House of My Fathers*, Sissons 1:1, 1992)

At first glance, Ron Sissons does not appear to be a remarkable man as he slowly shuffles around his garden and acknowledges the odd passer-by. But this Sissons does not intend to be remembered by just a name on a tombstone. He wants to be remembered by his years of gardening experience and light-hearted humor.

His casual dress of open-necked shirt and gray pants are ideal as he inspects his garden for new growth. His hair and beard are almost white but his blue eyes still twinkle with hidden secrets of years gone by. Sissons’ modest three bedroom house in Eastlake overlooks roses,

pansies, carnations, almond trees, and many other shrubs and flowers that display an array of colors, even during the winter months. Bougainvilleas have been carefully trained to wind around pillars and brighten the entrance to his doorway. Herbs grow in abundance.

"I want to be remembered as a horticulturist and a man who cared very deeply for the environment," he said.

He loves gardening because he feels a closeness with nature which allows him to know and use some of her secrets. Recently he completed a book on horticulture called *Down to Earth*. It took him ten years to write because he could use only one finger on the keyboard — owing to a stroke. Sissons has had a number of "brushes with death," but a severe stroke has left the seventy-six-year-old with no feeling down one side of his body and difficulty speaking. A weaker man would have given up and taken to his bed but not Sissons, who said he loves writing and gardening because they fill each day with a new experience.

"My brain is still like a twenty-year-old's, and seasoned by the seventy-odd years I have been granted so far," he said. After a leisurely morning reading the newspaper, surrounded by his three dogs, he spends three to four hours gardening and the rest of the day at his word processor. Although a Pentium computer sits in the corner of the room, Sissons prefers to use a word processor while his wife Veronica edits his work on the computer.

"Before the stroke I would work up to eight hours in the garden," he said. "Now I divide my time between writing and gardening." He is not ashamed to admit he is a bit of a recluse and rarely goes out.

Sissons began his life in the legendary Sherwood Forest, England. "I was born in Haughton Hall, a broken-down mansion once owned by the duke," he said. "My dad worked at the duke's farm and lived in the Hall." From the age of fourteen, Sissons was trained in gardening skills on the estate of the Duke of Newcastle where his family had served for three hundred years.

"Boys had received an education which fitted them to be laborers for the duke, and the girls, an education which suited them to be maids in the mansion," he said. Later, he went from the lowly status working for the Duke of Bedfordshire to becoming head gardener for the Duke of Devonshire. "It's hard, working for the nobility," said Sissons. "Although you get a house with the job, the facilities are very basic. We had no bathroom and had to share a washhouse with the villagers. The work was hard too, which included working long hours and weekends with very little pay — even for head gardeners."

During World War II Sissons abandoned his apprenticeship when he was called to serve in the British Army. That's when Sissons had his first "brush with death." An incendiary bomb hit him without exploding. "The side of the bomb struck me a glancing blow,

ricocheted against a nearby wall, and came rolling past my feet," he said. "As I hopped around hollering, 'I've been hit,' I realized it hadn't exploded because the detonator was in the flat nose part."

The bomb squad dismantled it and gave it to him as a souvenir. "I keep it on my desk as a reminder of how fortunate I am." The bomb, a gray tarnished piece of metal with 1936 etched on the side, is a mere 6 inches long and 2 inches in diameter, but would have killed him instantly and caused a large fire if it had ignited.

This was not the only time Sissons avoided death during the war. He was supposed to sail on a ship to Singapore but his travel partner had lice, so their orders were cancelled. "I learned later that the company I should have joined arrived just in time to be chopped up by the Japanese," he said.

His years in the war were spent living in dugouts, being half starved, and drinking from cattle troughs. Also, he survived eleven attacks of malaria in west Africa and served on the D-Day invasion. It was during the war that he met and married his wife, Veronica. They had a son in 1944 and a daughter in 1947. His wife remains by his side today, encouraging him to reach his wildest dreams.

After the war, Sissons continued his apprenticeship and worked as a ducal gardener for several years, but the poor pay eventually drove him to seek work elsewhere and he decided to emigrate to America. He had been requested to go to the Earl of Salisbury for an interview, to commercialize the gardens at Hatfield House, but the Earl did not agree with the salary Sissons requested. He told his family, "If the dukes can't take care of me, I'll go to America and work for 'Mr. Smith,' who will."

Sissons started a new life in America where his children could receive a good education and his family could live in better conditions. "Under the US educational system, my son Tony was able to achieve his master's degree and certification as a planner, and my daughter Angela achieved her PhD. in Clinical Psychology." As for Sissons, he began working for David Burpee of Burpee Seed Growers at Lompoc, near Santa Barbara. His experience, working in some of the most beautiful gardens in England and earning the Royal Horticultural Society Senior Certificate, had paid off, but he was soon to be disappointed.

"My introduction to working American style was a letdown," he said. "It seemed humiliating for a ducal head gardener to be assigned to a 'roughing crew' who did nothing more than walk up and down flower rows, chopping out odd plants which failed to conform to the flower color of the variety being checked." The job required only one qualification — that the employee not be color blind. "The only thing I could be glad about was my English contemporaries could not see me now," he

continued on page 116

HOW DOES YOUR HERB PLOT GROW?

by BETTY NEWTON

The handbooks make it all look easy, but our climate, salubrious as it is, makes some standbys hard to grow. Members of The Herb Club here share their experience with four herbs with which I had little experience.

SWEET WOODRUFF

perennial

- (1) Difficult even in shade, dormant in winter, some foliage in mid-summer
- (2) Too hot in Jamul
- (3) In Claremont, to grow it well, it needs a very protected area. I prepared the clay soil with peat moss, sand, and redwood forest floor scrapings. The herb has made a 12" clump under a bush for five years. Whereas picture books show every stem being very large, mine are tiny, miniature things.
- (4) In semi-shade, sweet woodruff lived two years. Did not come back the third year.
- (5) Great in shade in Oregon
- (6) Too hot and dry where I live
- (7) In contrast, Ed Guishard of Brookside Farm Bed and Breakfast, Marron Valley Road, Dulzura, has good woodruff stands. It's the higher elevation.

Sweet woodruff tea is made of leaves and flowers.

Pour a pint of boiling water over a large handful.

CORIANDER/CILANTRO

annual

- (1) I'm growing it in rich soil (goat, horse, and chicken manure). It is now 2½ feet tall (early February). I've cut it back and it's regrowing (cut and come again). I use it as a green in my meals. Use about one cup fresh and chopped, sprinkled on dinner. One either loves or hates it.
- (2) Coriander doesn't live long. It dies out quickly.
- (3) It goes to seed very quickly.
- (4) Bolts in hot weather. It is better planted in fall or winter.
- (5) Has a short life and bolts the minute it gets hot.
- (6) Easy to grow, but bolts easily. I grew mine in afternoon shade with lots of water.
- (7) I planted a little seedling from my friend's nursery in the summer. It grows very quickly, flowers, and shrivels up. I've heard to plant it in the winter or spring, so I let five plants grow very tall and go to seed. I tied them up against my fence to ripen the seeds. Now (in January), I



have little seedlings coming up over a large area. I can hope these will not bolt.

- (8) Did try it with no luck.
- (9) Easy to grow, self sows, attractive white flower
- (10) I grew it in the Senior Center Garden and harvested the seeds (from cilantro). Wonderful!

Consensus: Goes to seed very fast

CHERVIL

annual

- (1) I'm not so familiar with this. I would love to grow it in my shady, rich garden.

- (2) Chervil does well.

- (3) It also has a short life and bolts the minute it gets hot. I've done chervil in a container in shade. It doesn't bolt so soon, but is short-lived.

- (4) Can't take too much water.

- (5) Planted in fall, it is all done by May.

MONARDA (BEE BALM)

perennial

Today's gardeners find that if this herb is tucked under a garden hat, the scent of the leaves disperses mosquitos and small gnats that are bothersome.

- (1) No luck, always dies, I think it's too hot and dry.

- (2) Bee balm dies! Snails attack!

- (3) I planted in the fall, with no expectations as I have heard it does not grow here. So far (early February) it has not started growing again this year. I'm looking for some to photograph this spring.

- (4) I have not grown bee balm but have seen it in East County gardens.

In counterpoint, Catherine Zinsky grows healthy monarda in Crest's higher elevation, above El Cajon Valley. □

Betty Newton teaches gardening classes at Grossmont Adult Schools and writes for the Sunday San Diego Union-Tribune.

A drought class will be offered in September. For information also on other landscaping and flower garden courses, call 579-4790.

[Chervil and coriander illustrations courtesy of Shepherd's Garden Seeds, see page 124]





Now Is the Time . . .

A CULTURAL CALENDAR OF CARE FROM OUR
AFFILIATES, UC COOPERATIVE EXTENSION,
AND CALIFORNIA GARDEN STAFF

AFRICAN VIOLETS by Helen LaGamma

NOW IS THE TIME

TO CHECK that plants are not crowded.
TO KEEP violets well groomed.
TO PLACE pans of wet pebbles among plants to increase humidity.
TO USE a fan to circulate the air to prevent mildew.
TO USE cool light tubes if violets are under lights. If using natural lighting, place plants farther away from source.

BEGONIAS by Margaret Lee

NOW IS THE TIME

TO REPOT plants if needed — step up to next size container.
TO MAKE cuttings when trimming or pruning.
TO GROOM and inspect plants throughout growing season.
TO CHECK for mildew — spray at once for control.
TO CHECK for snails, slugs, and fungus.
TO POT rooted cuttings and leaves.
TO CONTINUE feeding.
TO REMOVE old flowers from tuberous type by snapping off the blossoms not the stems.
TO FEED tuberous plants when flower buds appear. Feed one tablespoon High-Bloom and one tablespoon of fish emulsion to one gallon of water.

BONSAI by San Diego Bonsai Club

NOW IS THE TIME

TO WATER, water, water — but not overwater. During the hot months it is best to water early in the

day. Some bonsai may need two or three waterings on hot, dry days.

TO TURN some trees for even to sun exposure.

TO PROTECT some plants by moving into a shaded area out of direct sun.

TO CHECK for insects and pests — spray with a diluted spray. (Be careful with elm trees, which usually do not need spraying.)

TO MIST or spray foliage of certain bonsai, those which are humidity-loving, in the evening or early morning.

TO WAIT until September or October to transplant bonsai.

TO REMOVE excess blossoms from trees to save their strength for next year. Defoliate some of the deciduous varieties in July — not later.

BROMELIADS by Mary Siemers

NOW IS THE TIME

TO PROTECT plants from burning during the hot weather by placing them under lath, shade cloth, clear fiberglass, or trees.

TO INCREASE the frequency of water according to the temperature, but do not allow the soil to become soggy.

TO CONTINUE to fertilize once a month during summer — using water soluble, high acid fertilizer. Use one-half of strength recommended on label.

TO REMEMBER to water plants one day before fertilizing.

TO CUT off shoots (pups) to make new plants while weather is warm. Remove when they are 1/3 or 1/2 the size of the mother plant.

TO KEEP plants clean by cutting off spent blooms and dead leaves.

CACTI & SUCCULENTS by Joseph Betzler

NOW IS THE TIME

TO WATCH plants during hot weather. If they dry out too much they can shrivel and burn in the sun. Protect delicate specimens from the sun with screen.

TO WATER plants carefully. Some like to dry between waterings, others can take it wetter. Use less on the plants that are dormant.

TO FERTILIZE growing plants but do not overfeed. A good rule of thumb is 1/2 strength every other watering.

TO WATCH plants for pests — especially snails. Treat immediately but be careful with insecticides.

TO CHECK for plants that need repotting and do so.
TO ENJOY your collection — take a little time to look at your plants.

CAMELLIAS

by E. C. Snooks

NOW IS THE TIME

TO KEEP watering on a regular basis. Roots must be kept damp, but not wet.

TO MULCH with redwood compost or pine straw or any other available material. Keep the roots cool.

TO APPLY iron for good foliage and bloom color.

TO APPLY second of three fertilizations with cottonseed meal or other acidic fertilizer. Never fertilize a dry plant and do water well after applying fertilizer.

TO CHECK for insects and mites — the latter are especially prone to attack during hot, dry periods. Apply Cygon or miticide as needed.

TO PRUNE unwanted new growth before it hardens. The center of the plant must be kept open for air circulation.

TO START disbudding as soon as blooms can be recognized. These buds are round while growth buds are pointed.

DAHLIAS

by Abe Janzen

NOW IS THE TIME

TO KEEP old blossoms cut back to first of leaves from the main stalk to prolong blooming.

TO DISBUD to encourage better blooms.

TO TIE canes to prevent plants breaking — use a loop for each cane.

TO CONTINUE regular watering program.

TO SPRAY for insects and mildew; control slugs and snails.

TO FEED with a 5-10-10 fertilizer.

TO CUT blossoms in late afternoon or early morning and place immediately in water.

EPIPHYLLUMS

by San Diego Epiphyllum Society

NOW IS THE TIME

TO WATCH moisture — spray or mist is beneficial during hot dry weather. Spray during evening hours or early morning.

TO REPOT plants that are rootbound.

TO TAKE new cuttings.

TO KEEP plants out of full summer sun; they need filtered sunlight and free air movement.

TO REMOVE spent blooms and unwanted “apples” to conserve the plant’s vitality.

TO PLANT new cuttings during the warm weather allowing new growth to become established during the growing season.

TO WATER hybrids during the hot summer months, spray occasionally or mist. Do not allow soil to dry out completely.

TO WATCH for pests. Spray or drench plants with Cygon to control.

TO FERTILIZE for new growth. Use 10-10-15 strength at this time.

FERNS

by San Diego Fern Society

NOW IS THE TIME

TO SPRAY for aphids and scale; keep snails, pill bugs, and slugs under control.

TO FERTILIZE plants regularly with a high nitrogen fertilizer. They are in their growing period.

TO WATER and maintain humidity by keeping the surrounding areas damp.

TO TRIM dead fronds.

TO PLANT fern spores.

TO PROTECT from the hot sun.

FRUIT TREES AND VINES

Vincent Lazaneo, Hort. Advisor, UC Coop Extension

NOW IS THE TIME

TO MONITOR soil moisture within the root zone and irrigate when soil begins to dry. Periodically apply enough water to leach salts below plant roots (3-4 feet deep).

TO SUPPORT limbs that have a heavy fruit load to prevent breakage.

TO BEGIN harvesting fruit as soon as it is ripe.

TO REMOVE fruit that is damaged or on the ground to discourage green fruit beetles and other insect scavengers.

TO PRUNE out shoots killed by fire blight on pear, apple, quince, and loquat. Make cuts at least 12 inches below (if possible) infected tissue and disinfect pruning shears between cuts.

TO KEEP ants off trees and periodically wash foliage with a forceful spray of water to promote biological control of spider mites, aphids, whiteflies, scale, and other insects.

TO INSPECT new leaves for signs of zinc and iron deficiency (yellowing between veins). Apply micronutrient spray if needed.

TO PRUNE out blackberry and raspberry canes that have borne fruit.

FUCHSIAS

by San Diego Fuchsia & Shade Plant Society

NOW IS THE TIME

TO SPRAY to control insects. Orthene will control most pests: aphids, leafhoppers, caterpillars, leaf miners, thrips, and whitefly. Use manufacturers' instructions.

TO SNIP off runners for shape and new growth.

TO PRUNE lightly to encourage more fall blooms.

TO KEEP foliage misted. Spray only in the shade or early evening.

TO AVOID overwatering; keep damp, not wet.

TO FERTILIZE regularly with high phosphorus for buds and bloom.

TO REMOVE spent blooms and seed pods to encourage more and larger blooms.

GERANIUMS (PELARGONIUMS)

by Carol Roller

NOW IS THE TIME

TO WATER thoroughly when plants become relatively dry. Do this before the heat of the day. Each watering should moisten the entire soil ball. Excess water should drain away. Keep foliage as dry as possible.

TO CONTINUE feeding a soluble, balanced fertilizer with micronutrients. Use at less than the recommended strength as often as needed to keep plants from developing nutritional deficiencies. Water and feed before the heat of the day. Do not feed if plants have become too dry.

TO CONTINUE pest and disease prevention, using products according to the manufacturers' directions.

TO GROOM plants, removing discolored leaves and faded flowers. The old bloom stalks on regals, scented, and similar types should be cut away with a sharp blade.

TO TAKE cuttings from zonals and ivies, if desired. Each cutting should have a healthy growing tip. Trim and insert into a moistened, sterile medium.

TO PROTECT cuttings and tender plants from the sun if temperatures are high. Move to a sheltered spot or create overhead shade. Keep summer dormant plants dry and away from excessive heat.

TO CONTINUE to rotate pots on a regular basis in order to keep plants well shaped.

GREEN THUMB

NOW IS THE TIME

TO PLANT and divide Shasta daisies.

TO PINCH back chrysanthemums once again.

TO MOVE belladonna lilies after they have bloomed.

TO FEED bird of paradise with cottonseed meal. Soil sulfur may be dug into soil at base of plants — need excellent drainage and acid soil.

TO WATCH for and control pests and diseases — mildew, spider mites, thrips, whitefly. Blast with water or use chemical sprays or drenches.

TO PREPARE the ground for fall seeding of all crops — vegetables as well as flowers.

IRIS

by Iris Society

NOW IS THE TIME

TO SPADE and work humus into the soil to revitalize before planting rhizomes.

TO FEED plants left in the ground with a high nitrogen fertilizer — this one time only.

TO DIVIDE and replant tall bearded iris, taking only the new rhizomes attached to the outer edges of the mother clump. Dust ends of cut rhizomes with soil sulfur.

TO KEEP iris beds clean and free of old fans and weeds.

TO WATCH for aphids; use a light insecticide or a systemic.

TO CUT off spuria iris foliage, but do not dig until September.



manzanita

Arctostaphylos patula

NATIVE PLANTS

by Jeanine De Hart

NOW IS THE TIME

TO CHECK carefully for mealy bug and spider mites. These pests are found in abundance in summer heat. Mealy bugs are a real pest of *Ceanothus*.

TO BE careful of getting water on the leaves of plants during the hottest part of the day. Most plants do benefit from having their leaf surface rinsed off in the early morning, however. The exception to this would be manzanita and *Fremontodendron*.

TO FINISH planning for fall planting. If you have made your wishes known, your local California Native Plant Society will have those plants included in their fall plant sales.

TO ENCOURAGE "good" insects such as lacewings and lady bug beetles by **not** spraying.

TO ENJOY your Matilija poppies and to give them a good soaking every three weeks, unless you have excellent drainage, then more often is O.K. This will extend the bloom period.

ORCHIDS

by Charles Fouquette

NOW IS THE TIME

TO KEEP an eye out for infestations of scale and spider mite.

TO USE the proper pesticide and keep in mind that at this time of year with low humidity and warm weather, there are continuous hatches of insects.

TO CHECK all potting mixes for good drainage. We do not want rotting potting mixes.

TO MIST and spray on hot, dry days.

TO CHECK new seedlings and community pots. Do not let them dry out or get sunburned. Dry air caused by winds from the interior will desiccate small plants.

TO PLANT any keikis (offshoots) from *Dendrobium*, *Phalaenopsis*, *Vanda*, *Ascocenda*, etc., when roots are about two inches long.

TO CHECK the root tips of growing *Phalaenopsis* and other vandaceous plants (air roots). If the tip is green and elongated, the water and humidity are about right. If the tips are white, that indicates more water is needed or more humidity is required. This often applies to other genera also.

TO HAVE most monopodial [a growth habit in which new leaves develop from the same meristem or growing point] orchids dry by nightfall, so water will not sit in the leaf axil.

ROSES

by Marianne Truby

NOW IS THE TIME

TO WATER at least twice a week, filling each basin with water at least twice each watering making sure the water is penetrating below the surface.

TO REMOVE spent blooms regularly.

TO WASH off foliage in early morning with strong spray of water to control mites and keep leaves clean.

TO MAINTAIN beds with organic mulch to keep soil cool and friable.

TO PRUNE lightly in early August to encourage new growth that will produce blooms into late November. Remove inner non-producing weak growth.

TO APPLY gypsum (calcium sulfate) an inorganic soil amendment. It does not change the pH but added to alkaline soil it reacts with the insoluble sodium compounds to form sodium sulfate, which is soluble and can be leached out by **HEAVY** penetration. You **MUST WATER, WATER**. Sprinkle gypsum over entire bed and lightly rake in before flooding.

TO FOLLOW UP with a cup of alfalfa meal or pellets, a great root growth stimulant (available at most feed stores). Continue with your regular feeding program.

TO REEVALUATE your bushes continually for possible replacement or removal. When considering new varieties, try to observe them growing in areas that have the same growing conditions as yours.

VEGETABLES

Vincent Lazaneo, Hort. Advisor, UC Coop Extension

NOW IS THE TIME

TO MAKE last planting of warm-season vegetables (tomatoes, peppers, eggplant, corn, beans, summer squash) in July for fall harvest.

TO PLANT seed of cole crops (cabbage, broccoli, cauliflower) in August for winter harvest.

TO COVER seed with floating row cover to protect young plants from insect pests.

TO WITHHOLD water from rhubarb and artichoke and allow plants to go dormant until fall.

TO CONTROL corn earworm, apply Carbaryl (Sevin) or *Bt* when silk first emerges, then every three days until silk turns brown.

VEGETABLES, ANNUALS

from UC Cooperative Extension Publications

NOW IS ONE OF THE BETTER TIMES IN FROST-FREE AREAS

TO PUT IN TRANSPLANTS OF: peppers (July) — African daisies (*Arctotis*), bachelor's buttons, calliopsis, celosia, cosmos, *Helianthus annuus*, kale (ornamental), African and French marigolds, nicotiana, painted tongue (*Salpiglossis*), petunias, *Scabiosa atropurpurea*, scarlet sage, and tithonia (Mexican sunflower).

TO PUT IN SEEDS OF: beans (snap and pole, lima in July), broccoli, cabbage, cauliflower, corn (July), cucumbers (July), lettuce (head), peas, potatoes (August), summer squash — sweet alyssum, centaureas, dianthus, mignonette, annual phlox, portulaca, and Virginia stock (*Malcomia*).



CHILDREN IN THE GARDEN

Part I, by FRANCES KENNEL

PLANT FOR FUN AND ENJOYMENT.

Suggestions for helping children have successful, happy early-gardening experiences.

Aunt Frances writes here both to children and adults guiding them. (You can read this aloud with an older child.)

1. Where may you garden? Ask first. Could be in ground, pots, or flower boxes. (It must be safe from pets and people's feet.)

2. What about water? Use hose with on/off nozzle or switch. Use a SMALL bucket. "Don't waste water. No mud holes!"

3. Choose plants you like. Listen to suggestions but pick what you like. Start with inexpensive or free plants.

4. For *instant* gratification get at least one plant in bloom or with special leaves (variegated, colored, scented) or pleasantly scented flowers such as heliotrope or rose geranium.

5. If working in pots, find unusual containers. Ask the family. They may be free. Put pots inside pots?

6. Wear appropriate clothes. Things that are comfortable, not too small or large, and that it is okay to get soiled. Shoes should be the kind that can get wet — they *will* get wet: rubber, plastic, canvas, washable leather, etc.

7. If needed, wear a hat or something to keep your hair out of your eyes and protect from sunburn. Rub on sun lotion before going out.

8. If you will be kneeling, flatten a roll of paper towels with wrapper left on.

9. Use small tools: hand trowels, cultivator, small rake, shovels, hoes, etc.

10. Arrange plants in a pleasing arrangement. Plant them in the ground or pots. **Water regularly.**

11. Outline your flower beds with rocks, bricks, wood, etc.

12. Decorate the garden with animal or bird figurines, small windmills, etc., because it makes it look good now. (With things in the garden spot, children won't get bored when flowers fade.) Go to it!

(Loving Advisor: Make sure the "garden" gets follow-up water. There comes an age where children will only need a gentle reminder, but this may be an away-from-home garden.)□

Frances Kennell gardens in Crest. She is a long-time member and participant in shows of the Heartland African Violet Society, San Diego Geranium Society, and the Exotic Plant Society.

("Duke's Gardener," continued from page 110) said with a chuckle. It was while working for W. Atlee Burpee & Co. that he began to protest the long working hours set by the company — the fifty-hour week. "I wrote to David Burpee on the subject. Shortly thereafter, the ranch workweek was reduced to forty-four hours."

Soon after, a new opportunity arose in administration with the department of Long Beach City Parks, and Sissons moved his family yet again. It was while working for the City Parks, during 1969, that he began training disadvantaged men in horticulture. He noticed that these men held low positions because there were no opportunities for them. "There were no black supervisors then and I felt that everyone should have an equal chance to a career." The men sacrifice their own time to attend, and the success of the course was demonstrated by their advancement in horticultural grades. This course was the birth of his book, *Down to Earth*, which includes a series of class tools, written by Sissons, for use as text materials for the course. The book contains years of gardening experience, anecdotes, and easy to follow diagrams. Through the book the reader can feel the experiences of a gardener who has taken care of some of the largest English stately homes.

Sissons said he will always be a horticulturist and that if true peace is to be found, it is in the garden. Whether he's working the earth with a tool in his gnarled hand or sitting at a desk writing tips for future gardeners, he is at peace with himself even though his career was cut short at the prime of his life.

"Gardening has been my life and by writing it down, it will live through others who will gain from my experience," he said. Unlike his ancestors, who also were experienced gardeners, Sissons will be remembered through his wonderful talent for writing and his dedication to earth's soil.□

Caroline Saunders is a journalism major emphasizing in public relations. She has had articles published in newspapers and newsletters.

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Book Reviews

ROSEMARY VEREY'S MAKING OF A GARDEN

Rosemary Verey

New York, Henry Holt and Company, 1995, 192 pages, 15 color illustrations, 185 color photos, 10 1/4" by 10 1/4", hardcover, \$45.00

This delightful and well-written history of over thirty-five years of "making a garden" includes family pictures showing several generations of Vereys in the garden. Today Barnsley House, Gloucestershire is known as one of England's finest gardens. This book will enhance memories of those who have visited Barnsley House, and others, who have not, will be tempted to head for the airport and England.

The beautiful watercolor plans illustrate the area designs with details of bed and border plantings. There are glimpses of such well-known English gardeners as Vita Sackville-West and Peter Coats. The superb photographs are the work of Tony Lord and illustrate perfectly the lengthy and complex process involved in creating perfection. The inclusion of photographs taken throughout the year, spring through winter, is an added bonus. The striving for beauty encourages the seeker to travel, visit gardens, and return with new ideas and new rewards.

The final chapter addresses the need for maintenance throughout the seasons, something all too often ignored in many publications. The author enhances her saga by giving credit and appreciation to students who, over the years, came to learn and share knowledge from other areas and then went on to their own business ventures. A volume written by a gardener with years of first-hand experience, to be enjoyed by us all.

Reviewed by Marianne D. Truby

ELEMENTS OF GARDEN DESIGN

Joe Eck

New York, Henry Holt and Company, 1996, 164 pages, 6 1/4" by 9 1/2", hardcover, \$22.50

This is a collection of articles on garden design comprised of pieces previously published in *Horticulture* magazine. Joe Eck writes elegantly and at times poetically, and what he says makes a significant contribution to garden literature. Long experience, deep thought, and true sensitivity have shaped this book. It offers much enrichment for committed gardeners. For beginners who have discovered the works of the great garden writers, for example Jekyll and Robinson, Hobhouse and Lloyd, this title would be of interest.

The introduction is noteworthy and sets the tone for the book. The text is in two parts, called simply *Theory* and *Practice*. Part 1 contains fifteen essays addressing such topics as

site, style, structure and access. Thought-provoking ideas abound: the author's advice on scale (page 42) and contrast (page 37) are examples, and so is his discussion of composition in the piece on repose. Part 2, *Practice* has a wise essay on children that is truly perceptive. There is an index but no bibliography, and while some readers may regret the absence of charts and diagrams, in fact the attractive drawings by Lisa Brooks are more than appropriate.

Reviewed by Elsie M. Topham

THE PRUNING OF TREES, SHRUBS AND CONIFERS

George E. Brown

Portland, Timber Press, 1995, 374 pages, 86 b/w photos, 55 line drawings, 6" x 9", hardcover, \$29.95

This is an updated reprint of this highly esteemed standard handbook for pruning trees, shrubs, conifers, and woody climbers. A general guide is given to pruning. But the largest part of the book is an alphabetical listing of hundreds of genera, describing each genus's characteristic habit of growth and flowering. Variations in pruning needs of species within each genus are described.

The original book by this recognized authority was published in England in 1972. George Brown was the assistant curator in charge of the arboretum at Kew Gardens. The nomenclature has been updated by John. E. Bryan.

Reviewed by Barbara S. Jones

SALAD GARDENS: GOURMET GREENS AND BEYOND

Karan Davis Cutler, Guest Editor

Brooklyn, New York, Brooklyn Botanic Garden Publications, 1995, 112 pages, 72 color photos, 6" by 9", paperback, \$6.95

Uncooked vegetables equal a salad according to this attractive small book. Salads were popular in Virgil's time (70-19 B.C.), but out of favor during the superstitious Dark Ages and even into Da Vinci's era. Now the salad is often a main course.

Author Cutler is interested in helping readers raise vegetables for as long and as economically possible each year. There are mathematical formulae on what area of earth will produce how many pounds of onions, cucumbers, cabbages, etc. Basically most households can harvest their vegetable requirements from a fairly small space. But that space must be GOOD—well drained, well composted, well protected from the wind, etc.

Chapter Three is about lettuce. Cutler lists fifty-eight kinds and charts their type, days to mature, and other characteristics. Chapter Four discourses on other greens, some peppery, some bland. Radicchio (red chicory) is a member of the daisy family and stores well in the refrigerator for weeks.

Seed treatment is important, some needing overnight soaking. Depth of planting, sun and shade requirements, length of growing season, all must be considered. According to this book, it's a cinch to grow almost any kind of sprouts—garbanzo, mung, lentil beans—even alfalfa. No special equipment is needed. From start to eating, the process takes three days.

Tomatoes have a solo chapter. They range from pale yellow to purple, and may be striped or marbled. Some comments on

various varieties: "Adapted to cool regions; sweet and early; good disease resistance; canning variety" etc.

A pleasant chapter details edible posies. But the important things to remember are that if your garden has plenty of earthworms, very little fertilizer is needed. And *please* take the seed packet's instructions seriously!

Reviewed by Jane Field Alexander

THE SALAD GARDEN

Joy Larkcom

New York, Penguin Books in cooperation with the New York Botanical Institute of Urban Horticulture, 1996, 168 pages, 101 color photos, 76 color drawings, 8 1/4" x 8 1/2", softcover, \$19.95

Joy Larkcom lives, gardens and writes in England. Researching plants wild and tame for this book, she and her family traveled for a year on the continent as well as keeping sharp eyes and taste buds alert everywhere in their native heath.

To Mrs. Larkcom, salads are made from uncooked vegetables but also of cooked vegetables, sometimes hot, as well as combined, hot or cold, with other edibles such as fish, pasta, cheese, potatoes, avocado, and grapefruit.

Great emphasis, as in Cutler's smaller volume, is on raising one's own vegetables using the proper techniques: proper soil, mulching, sowing, weeding, watering, pests, and diseases.

Lettuces and other leafy plants are then discussed, followed by "Stems, Stalks, and Fruits"—the last, in this case, being tomatoes, cucumbers and peppers. Then we learn about bulbs, roots, tubers, herbs, flowers, and wild plants. (The floral part always reminds me of how furious and embarrassed my daughters were when I served their friends dinner that included nasturtiums in the salad!!!)

Among suggestions that may inspire comment at contemporary dinner parties: raw sweet corn kernels, if very fresh and slightly immature, are "delicious in salads." Or one might offer pickled radish pods to friends of long standing.

The final pages of this book contain several recipes for dressings, six pages of salad recipes, and five pages of very helpful appendices — all in all a book of durable appeal to own or give away.

Reviewed by Jane Field Alexander

THE ULTIMATE GARDEN BOOK FOR NORTH AMERICA

David Stevens and Ursula Buchan in Association with the Royal Horticultural Society

New York, Rizzoli International, 1994, 352 pages, over 500 photos, 9 1/2" by 11 1/4", hardcover \$49.50

This publication does indeed go far to fulfill the claim to be the ultimate garden book and is fully adapted for the American gardener.

The authors' goal was a collaboration to cover every aspect of creating and maintaining a garden. You will be captured initially by the many and varied color pictures that point out structure and overall garden design and include information that relates to the plantings of the garden pictured. The index is all-inclusive and clearly formatted to draw your interest.

It will interest not only the novice gardener but all of us, whatever his or her expertise or needs. While the book concentrates on the beauty and positive joys of gardens, a

section on pests, diseases and disorders, weeds, and safety equipment is informative and properly emphasized.

This is not a coffee table book, although once scanned you will find it a valuable addition to your own collection, a valuable reference book and well suited as a gift for a garden friend.

Reviewed by Marianne D. Truby

GIVE THE PEAS A CHANCE!: Organic Gardening Cartoon-Science

Peter Barbarow

Happy Camp, CA, Naturegraph Publishers, Inc., 1990, 220 pages, many sketches, 8 1/2" x 11", softcover, \$12.95

Peter Barbarow has a degree in Biology from UCSC and years of practical on-hands gardening experience. This book is an informative adventure into organic gardening. The scientific facts and chemistry as well as basic gardening are explained by word and cartoon. Anyone can understand this book. His explanation of why we should be doing organic gardening is well summed-up by this sentence. "Since we are all (pest insects, people, dogs and cats) made of nearly-identical cells, any poison devised to kill one set of these cells sooner or later has to affect the other sets of cells."

The print (font) used is large and looks like it may have been hand printed. It does seem awkward to read at first if one is an avid reader of traditional books. I was not able to read right on through it. I found it easy to locate the information on all aspects of gardening and plant chemistry. The cartoons explained, very well, many scientific facts about the process of gardening. Don't be misled, this is an adult book. The author does not insult your intelligence by talking down to the reader. He just tells "it" lightly.

Reviewed by Barbara S. Jones

THE GARDENER'S GRIPE BOOK: Musings, Advice and Comfort for Anyone Who Has Ever Suffered the Loss of a Petunia

Abby Adams

New York, Workman Publishing, 1995, 238 pages, Drawings by Jeff Seaver, 6" x 7", softcover, \$10.95

This is the perfect book to read in sections whenever you are taking a break from gardening. Listening to Abby's "gripes" is just like having a friend with you to commiserate on the frustrations of gardening and its myriad disappointments and occasional joys.

Some good advice based on practical experience is intermixed with the complaints, along with a brief and funny explanation of the history of garden design from a woman's viewpoint (from Eve to Martha Stewart, as she puts it.) There is a recipe for what to do with millions of tomatoes, and advice on using Rush Limbaugh to scare away birds. She has included sidebars with delightful quotes from other authors who also had their reasons for complaining about gardening. But my favorite quotation is the author's own sentiment, "Gardeners are found to be long-lived: or is it just that they look older, with their bent backs, gnarled hands and weathered, wrinkled skin? It's no coincidence that gardening magazines are full of advertisements for arthritis remedies."

Reviewed by Connie Beck

NAKED LADIES

by BARBARA S. JONES

EVERYONE IN SAN DIEGO eventually hears about the flower called naked lady. It's an old time plant and was very popular in the early 1900s. Kate Sessions wrote an article about it in the third California Garden magazine.

Naked lady, *Amaryllis belladonna*, has a cluster of lovely, fragrant, large, lily-like pink flowers that rise on a two-foot tall bare stalk in late summer. If it grows the way it is supposed to, the one foot long and inch wide leaves appear after the blooms fade. The bulbs and the leaves grow all winter, go dormant in the summer, and when all the leaves shrivel and die — up comes the flower stems. It does not grow that way in my garden. I had my bulbs in the ground for ten years before they flowered. It was a bed of lovely green leaves year round and they multiplied, but no flowers.

A few years ago my husband purchased a big, new weed-whacker. He enthusiastically cut down almost everything including the amaryllis. Within two weeks we had stems popping up. Shortly each one was topped with many gorgeous lily-like flowers. Now, we cut the leaves down to about two inches every August or September and have a lovely bed of flowers. The spot where they are planted has direct sunlight about three hours a day and we live in the 1-mile coast zone.

This amaryllis is very popular in older parts of the city. It is a tough plant. They can be seen popping up in vacant lots or among weeds along a fence or wall. It will grow in sunny or partially sunny spots and can survive on our winter rainfall with no fertilizing. (Summer watering will help.) Everything gets an inch of steer manure in the winter in our garden, and the sprinklers are run when needed — about once a month in the winter and once a week in the summer. (Some plants get extra treatment or watering.) Not only does the rest of the garden thrive, but the color of my naked ladies is deeper and richer than I notice on my neighbor's plants.

I do not know if naked ladies are commercially available, but get a start from a neighbor. Once a bulb clump is lifted and separated, the bulb will probably not send up a bloom stalk the first year. It takes a while for the roots to become established.

There are a number of attractive plantings around the city. It is very common to see them growing in a bed of flower-covered ground cover. It is a long-lasting cut flower. Some people call them belladonna-lilies, but when you see your first, one you'll understand how it got this other common name. □

Barbara Jones has been gardening in San Diego for over fifty years.

This is an article printed in California Garden in October 1909. It was accompanied by a full page picture of a field of belladonna lilies.

AMARYLLIS

by K.O. Sessions

The pink amaryllis, which is blooming at this season, is one of our most decorative flowers and is so very easily grown that it should be had in abundance. It is not hardy in cold climates, and so is conspicuous in California. The amaryllis grows from large bulbs, that are to be transplanted directly after the blooming season. It is best to allow them to remain in the ground for three or four years, until a large clump is established.

When planted out, the top of the bulb should be above the surface of soil. Too deep planting prevents early blooming. The bulb throws its green leaves by October, and they remain green and bright until about June. Then all leaves turn yellow and die. A month later the buds appear and soon are raised high on stalks and begin to burst into full bloom. There are three shades, each in their glory about ten days apart. The light, pale, even-colored pink comes first; then the bright and darker pink one, with throat quite white, and the last to bloom is the one that is white with pale stripings of pink — most delicate and dainty.

The common name is Belladonna Lily.

Kate Sessions (1857-1940) is known as the Mother of Balboa Park, the fourteen hundred acre park in the center of San Diego.

("Care of Fuchsias" continued from page 102)

any sun. The best potting mix is 10% perlite and 90% redwood compost.

Fuchsias require damp but not wet conditions. Overwatering is as bad if not worse than underwatering. This applies to plants in the ground as well as to container-grown plants. Clay pots and hanging baskets dry out much faster and require more watering — often every day — but only during the cool part of the day, never when the temperature is at its highest. A good rule-of-thumb is to insert a finger about an inch into the soil and if it comes out clean, the container is in need of water. Fuchsias like to have their leaves moistened. A fine mist does wonders in building up the high humidity that they like. A second advantage of the mist is that it discourages most insects, such as red spider and mites.

A clean, well-fed, insect-free plant, trained to the desired configuration, will reward the grower with lush growth and profuse, long-lasting bloom. Fuchsias are not only beautiful, they are fun. □

Reprinted from JAN-FEB 1979

CONTROLLING MISTLETOE AND OTHER DIFFICULT WEEDS

by CYNTHIA DRAKE

WEEDS CAN BE MORE than just nuisances. Weeds can pose potential safety and health hazards. Some weeds can destroy paved or asphalted areas by pushing through cracks. Weeds can block the view of oncoming traffic if growing in median strips or sidewalks. Irrigation or drainage water can be blocked if weeds are growing in channels, creating breeding habitats for aquatic insects. Weeds not only mar the appearance of landscapes, they can harbor insects and plant disease. Weeds can injure or kill desirable plants by competing for water, nutrients, space, and light. Still other weeds injure people and pets with stinging plant parts, burs, and seed heads.

Obviously, weed management is a vital part of landscape maintenance. Some weeds require additional work to control due to their resistance to chemical treatments, growth habits, and persistence in the environment. As with any effective weed management program, you must do the following:

- Identify the weeds in the area to be maintained.
- Evaluate the weed pressure from surrounding environment.
- Develop a control strategy that addresses both immediate and long term management techniques.
- Choose chemical treatments that will not build resistance.
- Incorporate IPM (integrated pest management) measures where practical and efficacious.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

Herbicide resistance is a growing concern that should not be ignored. Resistance is a decreased response of a population of animal or plant species to a pesticide or control agent because of their application. The story of insect resistance to insecticides is not new. However, many people are not familiar with herbicide resistance. Due to the difficulty in registering herbicides in California, new products are slow to replace those lost to resistance. Resistance occurs when plants with characteristics for non-susceptibility survive and flourish, only to reproduce genetically resistant offspring. Alteration of the "site of action" is thought to be the difference between a susceptible plant and one that is not. Long residual materials having a very specific target site, if used over a period of several years, will more likely select-out resistant individuals. Annual weeds that have several generations a year, produce a large quantity of seed, and are self-pollinating will develop resistance more quickly. Other factors such as seed life and growth cycle of the weed will encourage resistance. It is important to

develop a resistance management approach to weed control by:

- Combining products to target multiple sites of action.
- Alternate chemicals or remove a product from use temporarily.
- Use the lowest rate possible.
- Use different herbicide classes throughout the year.
- Remove resistant biotypes either with contact materials or manually.
- Use IPM measures such as flaming, mechanical, and bio-technical controls.

GROWTH HABITS

Proper weed identification will aid you in developing a sound weed management program. Determine if the weed is an annual, biennial, or perennial. Know the difference between a monocot weed such as grass and dicot such as dandelions, sometimes referred to as narrow or broadleaf weeds in literature. By far the most difficult weeds to control are perennials, plants living two years or more. Perennial plants may have underground root parts like nutsedge, or above ground stolons like kikuyugrass that makes eradication an ongoing event. Some weeds have developed extensive regenerative root systems like field bindweed, or have seeds that can remain viable in the soil for many years like jimsonweed. Still others, like dodder or mistletoe, may inhabit the branches or stems of desirable plants resulting in plant removal.

WEED PERSISTENCE

Despite your work to manage weeds, some species seem to resist your best efforts. Re-examine the surrounding environment. Lawn weeds may be a result of improperly maintained turf. Check your mowing and cultivation practices. Soil that is compacted, high in soluble salts, or poorly drained will lead to a thinned turf stand and increased weed presence. Weed seed may be brought into your landscape from other sources by mowers, birds, vertebrate pests, soil/soil mixes, and human activity.

MONITORING TECHNIQUES

Your local county extension agent can help in correctly identifying and recommending appropriate controls. Mark off an area that is 10 feet by 10 feet. Count and identify the weeds to ascertain the level of infestation. Keep a journal of your herbicide applications and results. Keep a regular monitoring schedule, recording your findings.

a weed
is any
undesired,
uncultivated
plant



Dodder (*Cuscuta* spp.) Morning Glory Family

There are sixteen species of dodder throughout California, all are parasitic, however their host range varies. This parasitic annual plant lacks chlorophyll. Inconspicuous flowers produce a globe shaped seed pod with hundreds of seeds. The seeds may germinate the next year or stay viable in the soil for several years. Seeds germinate in the soil and send a long yellowish twining stem up a plant host. Eventually the seedling survives by penetrating the host plant with a feeding sucker called a **haustorium** [plural

haustoria]. At this point contact with the soil is broken and the dodder plant obtains water and carbohydrates from the host plant.

Control: Prevention is the first step. Make sure you use dodder-free plants and clean equipment when working in the landscape. Pre-emergent herbicides such as trifluralin applied prior to seed germination in early February are recommended. Once dodder has attached to plants, removal or eradication may be difficult. Spot burning with a blow torch has worked. Pruning or plant removal is advised. At the end of the year, burning infested patches may help in killing the seed.



Field Bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis* L.) Morning Glory Family

This viny, weak-stemmed perennial plant, although of undramatic appearance, is considered on the top

store poisonous
weedkillers
out of reach of
children.
read and follow
manufacturer's
directions
exactly.

ten of the worst weeds in the world. It is an introduced plant from Europe where it has been mentioned in literature as far back as the first

century A.D. By the early 1800s it was found throughout the eastern seaboard. The mature plant is prostrate, viny, and spreads 5 feet or more with arrow-shaped green leaves and white morning glory-type flowers. The extensive root system has deep vertical and shallow horizontal roots. The root system can produce adventitious buds for additional roots and shoots as deep as 14 feet. A single field bindweed plant can spread radially more than 10 feet in a growing season. The seeds can last many years in the soil before germinating, and are spread by equipment, soil, birds, and water. Seeds germinate in early spring. It is the root system that out-competes other plants for space, moisture, and nutrients that makes this an undesirable weed.

Control: Prevention is the best control. Start with clean plants and soil. Trifluralin and Hyvar X can be used as a pre-emergent. Post-emergents include glyphosate, dicamba, and 2,4-D. Allowing the ground to go fallow for several years also may give some control. Do not disc or cut up the root system as this will increase the spread.

Nutsedge-Yellow (*Cyperus esculantus*) and Purple (*C. rotundus*) Sedge Family

Although this plant looks like a grass it is a sedge. Sedges have leaves in three rows, usually solid stems, and the absence of a ligule. (The strap shaped plant part that sticks up from the top of the sheath in many grasses.) Purple and yellow nutsedge have above ground shoots with triangular stems. Yellow nutsedge reproduces annually by seeds and perennially by rhizomes and tubers. The tubers or nutlets formed at the tip of the underground stems are globe shaped, smooth and brown. It has been reported that a mature plant can produce three to four hundred tubers a year. Overwintered, mature tubers are not supplied by additional carbohydrate from the shoots; therefore, it is questionable whether systemic herbicides translocate into these tubers in sufficient quantity to inhibit the subsequent



growth of rhizomes. The plant is over one foot high. A whorl of several bracts originates at the base of the flower cluster. The leaves at the base of the inflorescence are generally as long or shorter than the inflorescence. Purple nutsedge reproduces extensively by rhizomes and tubers, rarely by seed. The tubers or nutlets are oblong, scaly and coarse, strung along the rhizomes in a chain. The mature plant is over one foot high. The flowering stem is usually longer than the basal leaves. As with

yellow nutsedge there is a whorl of leaf-like bracts at the base of the flower cluster. These leaves are generally longer than the inflorescence.

Control: Currently three chemicals are registered for control of yellow nutsedge—Roundup, MSMA (monosodium methanearsonate), Pennant, and Basagran. If the above-ground shoot is too young or has been cut off, foliar applied materials cannot translocate to the underground root parts. Pennant and Basagran will not control purple nutsedge. Have any soil or soil mixes fumigated prior to using.

Milk Thistle *Silybum marianum* Sunflower Family



Milk thistle is an annual or biennial weed that is common in right of way or cultivated areas. It is one of the prettiest foliage weeds. The green leaves are overlaid with a silver netting along the veins and are viciously spined. As the stem elongates the

leaves become more narrow and lose some of the silver netting. The plant grows to 3 feet high or more topped by purple thistle flowers that are heavily spined. The seeds germinate in late summer and fall, and can last up to nine years in the soil.

Control: Pre-emergent materials include Devrinol 5-G, Hyvar X, Princep DF, and Karmex. Mulches work very well. Post emergent materials include glyphosate, 2,4-D, and MSMA.

Mistletoe *Phoradendron flavescens* Mistletoe Family

Although some people find mistletoe charming and useful for seasonal decoration material, others find it unattractive and undesirable in shade trees. This parasitic plant produces its own chlorophyll unlike the dodder plant, and derives water and nutrient from the host plant. Mistletoe is spread by seed which birds, human activity, and wind help disperse. The seed is deposited on a tree branch where a rootlike structure called a haustorium penetrates the bark. Mistletoe prefers one to three year old wood. The haustoria invade the tissue and produce a swollen growth at the point of attachment. Clumps can live as long as fifty years in a tree. If the clump is removed, additional sprouts emerge. Mistletoe is dioecious having male and female plants. Almost all shade trees are susceptible to mistletoe infestations.

Control: Prune mistletoe infested branches in late summer or after leaf fall when it is easy to see. Try to remove the plants before seeds are produced. Pruning the mistletoe itself suppresses, but does not eradicate it. If the limb cannot be pruned, remove the mistletoe and wrap the area with black plastic as it cannot survive without light longer than two years. Chemical control is available in a foam preparation of 2,4-D (Super D Weedone Foam Weed Control). Prune the mistletoe leaving a 2" stub and apply the foam to the stub. There have been reports of success using glyphosate as foliar or stub spray.



Malva or Cheeseweed *Malva parviflora* Mallow Family

This annual to biennial plant is one of the most difficult weeds to control in the urban landscape and right of way site. Hens feeding on this plant produce pink egg whites. The mature plant is



bushy and robust growing to five feet with ample spread. The leaves resemble geranium leaves being circular or fan shaped with 5-7 lobes. The base of the leaf has a distinctive red spot. Small white flowers produce a button like seed capsule that has between 10 to 12 sections. Seeds can last in the soil for extended periods of time. Seedlings can appear throughout the year, but primarily spring and summer. Once the seedlings have reached six to ten inches in height, they have a deep and tenacious root system. Manual cultivation at this time is difficult. Contact and systemic herbicide treatments need to be made well before the flowering stage while the plants are young and growing.

Control: Pre-emergent materials include Devrinol 5 G, Goal, Hyvar X, Karmex, Kerb, Princep, and Surflan. Post-emergent materials include glyphosate, 2,4-D, dicamba, and MSMA. Again, post-emergence work must be done when the weed is young.

Creeping Spikerush or Wiregrass *Eleocharis palustris* Sedge Family

This native perennial invades or inhabits areas that are marshy or poorly drained. The growth habit of this plant is influenced by environmental conditions. Plants grow

from 15" to 40" tall. The green cylindrical stems are 1/16" thick. The base of the stem is reddish-green and is surrounded by a short tubular sheath that ends in a short leaf-like structure. Underground rhizomes grow in dense clumps. The stems end with a flowering head. Germination of the seeds occurs in early summer, however the main form of reproduction is through the spread of the rhizomes. This plant will not tolerate shade or dry conditions.

Control: The best control is preventive maintenance. Eliminate standing water or poorly drained sites. Once this sedge invades landscape areas the best control is digging out infested areas and replanting. Repeated sprays of glyphosate have been effective.



Kikuyugrass *Pennisetum clandestinum* Grass Family
This extremely aggressive perennial grass was introduced from Africa as a possible erosion control plant for banks

or ditches. It has become a weed in fine turf areas where it out-competes with its fast stolon growth and thick thatch formation. This grass produces stolons, rhizomes, and viable seed. In many parks, golf courses, and home lawns it has become established and is being maintained as a rough lawn grass.

Control: Multiple post-emergence applications of MSMA help reduce kikuyugrass invasion. Both MSMA and triclopyr injure kikuyugrass growing in cool season turfs. Repeated Applications of glyphosate shows some control, however it is a continual battle to eradicate this grass from a lawn or landscape.

DISCLAIMER: The pest control measures listed are to be used as guidelines only. Check with your chemical supplier for labels and MSDS sheets, along with updated Worker Safety Standard instructions. This information may not be used in lieu of a written pest control recommendation. The author and SDFA make no guarantees as to the effectiveness of product listed. These products are not endorsed nor are products not listed discredited. □

Cynthia Drake has twenty years of horticultural experience. She is a California Licensed Pest Control Advisor and Applicator and a Certified Arborist. She is president of Scripps Mesa Garden Club and vice-president of the San Diego Chapter of the California Association of Nurserymen. See page 124.

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POTTING AFRICAN VIOLETS

by FRANCES C. KING

A BABY AFRICAN VIOLET plant should be potted in a pot no larger than 2½" in diameter because pot size has a tremendous effect upon the health of the plant. Grooming and training should commence while the plant is in the small pot. All immature or secondary leaves around the outside edge of the plant should be gradually removed. The African violet plant should grow in the shape of a wheel with the leaves growing symmetrically all around like the spokes of the wheel. Do not move the plant up to the next size pot until it blooms.

It has been well established that the correct size pot for an African violet plant is one which is approximately one third the diameter of the plant. Thus, a plant that is 9" in diameter will be in a 3" diameter pot and a plant that is 12" diameter will be in a 4" pot, etc. This rule of thumb is not to be followed just because the plant looks better, but rather because it performs better. If a plant is potted in too large a pot, there is danger of over-watering. Too much soil between the root ball and the pot can result in trouble as the soil will hold so much water that the necessary air is excluded. African violets are shallow rooted so they do better in a short pot; sometimes called an "African violet tub." A plant potted in a pot which is too large in diameter, or too tall, will hold too much soil. The excess soil will hold too much moisture which the plant cannot utilize. If the plant does not have enough vigor to absorb the water, the soil may sour and become stagnant and the roots will decay.

The condition of the roots in the ball of soil in a pot should not remain a mystery. When planting, a piece of window screen should first be placed in the bottom of the pot covering the drainage hole. Before deciding to repot, the soil mass can be pushed out of the container by gently pushing a small object up through a drainage hole against the screen. The root ball should then come out intact for examination. A plant is ready to be potted up to the next size pot when the ball of soil is well covered with fine white roots. If it is not ready for the next size pot, lower

the plant back into the pot, tap it on the table and water around the edge of the pot.

SOIL MOLD METHOD

By far the easiest method of shifting an African violet plant to the next size pot is by the soil mold method. Remove the plant from the pot. Take the next size pot and place a piece of window screen in the bottom and add a little soil. Now place the empty pot in the center of the larger pot. Fill the space outside the smaller pot with soil. Water the soil, then carefully remove the inner empty pot leaving a cavity. Place the plant into the cavity. Gently tap the side of the pot to collapse the mold. The plant should be perfectly clean, soil undisturbed, and it will continue blooming as though it was never moved. □

*Reprinted from JANUARY-FEBRUARY 1987
California Garden issue*

COMMUNICATIONS . . .

WE WELCOME LETTERS PERTAINING TO GARDENS!

As some of you know, we are sending out surveys with our renewal notices. If you are not due a renewal notice this year, and want to tell us your opinion on what you see in our magazine, request a survey form.

A COMMENT RECEIVED WITH A SURVEY RESPONSE:

Actually, I like whatever comes in each issue—it's a great mix, and I read it from cover to cover. Hope you don't change too much. Anything by & about Kate Sessions fascinates me. I did a paper on her when I attended Cal Poly (Pomona). I had discovered her in my reading. I was thrilled!

SH

Ojai

Mrs. Reisfeld, at voice mail 619/685-2143, would like to be contacted by anyone interested in exchanging information/plants of wild sunflowers and meadow flowers.

We request comments from readers who feel that we have provided incorrect information. The goal is to give readers the best gardening knowledge available.

ADDRESSES

(pages 106 and 111) SHEPHERD'S GARDEN SEEDS
30 Irene Street

Torrington CT 06790-6658

(page 107) Pat Pawlowski

ANIMATED GARDENS

619/727-7789

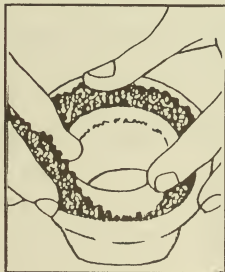
(page 109) *DOWN TO EARTH* by Ron Sissons can be obtained for \$25 + tax from Arboretum Press, 813 Creekwood Way, Chula Vista CA 91913

(page 120) Cynthia R. Drake

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Sketch by F.C. King



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454-4109

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443-1529

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743-1921

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272-9727

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FERN

SAN DIEGO FERN SOCIETY

Pres: Donald Callard 792-5662
3rd Thu - 7:30 pm, Casa del Prado

FRUIT

CALIFORNIA RARE FRUIT GROWERS

Pres: Paul Phillips 670-9867
4th Thu - 7:00 pm, Casa del Prado
Nov & Dec ONLY, 3rd Thu

FUCHSIA & SHADE PLANTS

SAN DIEGO FUCHSIA AND

SHADE PLANT SOCIETY

Pres: Richard Hubbell 443-3706
2nd Mon - 7:00 pm, Casa del Prado

GERANIUM

SAN DIEGO GERANIUM SOCIETY

Pres: Cynthia Pardoe 442-1944
2nd Tue - 7:30 pm, Casa del Prado

HEMEROCALLIS

SOUTHWEST HEMEROCALLIS SOCIETY

Pres: Nancy Webb
1st Sat - 10:00 am, Quail Gardens

HERB

THE HERB CLUB

Pres: Judy Dunning 669-0222
1st Thu - 7:00 pm, Call for location

HOYA

SAN DIEGO HOYA GROUP

c/o: Harriette Schapiro 273-4267
North County 432-8640

IRIS

SAN DIEGO/IMPERIAL COUNTIES

IRIS SOCIETY

Pres: George Bange 571-1154
2nd Sun - 1:00 pm - Jan/Mar/May
Jun/Aug/Nov - Joslyn Sr Ctr, Rancho Bernardo

IVY

THE AMERICAN IVY SOCIETY

SAN DIEGO CHAPTER

Pres: Johnny Stellini 233-4339
1st Mon - Casa del Prado

NATIVE PLANTS

CALIFORNIA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY

SAN DIEGO CHAPTER

Pres: Cindy Burrascano 685-7321
3rd Tue - 7:30 pm, Casa del Prado

LAKE HODGES NATIVE PLANT CLUB

Pres: Dorothy Frisbie 741-0829
4th Mon - 2:00 pm - 16789 Bernardo Oaks Dr.,
Seven Oaks Community Center, RB

ORCHID

CYMBIDIUM SOCIETY OF AMERICA, INC.

SAN DIEGO COUNTY BRANCH

Pres: Ardell Marlin 753-6952
3rd Wed - 7:00 pm, Carlsbad Woman's Club

SAN DIEGO COUNTY ORCHID SOCIETY

Pres: Fred Weber 583-3992
1st Tue - 7:30 pm, Casa del Prado

ORGANIC

BONITA ORGANIC GARDEN CLUB

Pres: Suzanne M. Mathews 426-3936
3rd Tue - 7:00 pm, Bonita Valley Baptist Church

PALM

THE INTERNATIONAL PALM SOCIETY

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CHAPTER

Pres: Phil Bergman 291-4605
Please call for Meeting dates

ROSE

EAST COUNTY ROSE SOCIETY

Pres: Rita Applegate 670-0644
1st Sun - 2:00 pm, Gardens of Members

SAN DIEGO ROSE SOCIETY

Pres: Phil Ash 235-0004
3rd Mon - 7:30 pm, Casa del Prado

TREES

PEOPLE FOR TREES

Pres: Tom Story 234-8733
FAX 687-0151

WATER GARDEN

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA WATER GARDEN SOCIETY

Contact: Walter Pagels 582-5408

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATES:

CLASSIC GARDENS

459-0316

P. O. Box 2711

La Jolla CA 92038-2711

THE BOTANIC GARDEN OF SAN DIEGO

Pres: Rudy Cesena 566-7557
P. O. Box 26729

San Diego CA 92196-0729

AFFILIATES:

Send changes to: Lynn Beyerle, Affiliates Editor *California Garden*, Casa del Prado, Room 105, Balboa Park, San Diego CA 92101-1619. Call 232-5762. Deadline for Sep-Oct issue: Jul 15, 1996.

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